Captain Caziare corroborates (seneral Baird: Jont both he and General Hard say that upon Governer Woorhies leaving the office General Hard says to the shows of Judge Howell. Howell. Governor Voorhies stated that he ant two notes to General Baird on Monday, one "at about half-past ten o'clock" and one "at about noon." If these times were corroctly stated it would follow that his interview with General Baird on Weive, as General Baird and not between eleven and twelve, as General Baird and not between eleven and twelve as General Baird, and the state, and not between eleven and twelve, as General Baird, states; and Mr. Martao Voorhies, his brother, corroborates the Lieutenant Governor and uselfies that he carried both of thoge nones and aw General Baird, state he carried both of thoge nones and aw General Baird, which are the second note was between elever and twelve. This difference is important when the question is one of time. The interval between the two many and the second note was between the second note with the second note was between the second note was between the second note was sent to the second note that the second note was sent to the second note that th

did Dr. Destes say to the men to whom he was speaking that they all ought to fight for their votes; that they ought to come armed to the convention, and that no cowards were wanted; that the stones of the street were crying out for the blood of rebels, or any expressions equivalent to those or anything like them? A. I can swear that he made no such remarks.

This mass of evidence is materially controdicted only by F. W. Tilton and B. Brady, who were among the witnesses furnished by a committee of citizens. of . New Orleans.

witnesses furnished by a committee of citizens of New Orleans.

F. W. Tilton—On Friday there was a meeting consisting of, as far as I could see, principally negroes, beld at the sechanical institute; there was a meeting outside as well as inside.

Q. What was the character of the meeting outside?

A. There was alarge platform and a band of munic and torchights; the platform was surrounded by a large crowd of negroes, and there were white persons on the platform.

plaintram.

Q Did anybody make speeches? A Yea, sir; there were about four persons making speeches; the only ones I knew were almost four persons making speeches; the only ones I knew were a man by the name of Donie and another by the name of Hunderson, and I think Mr. (Dibble made a speech, but I can not certain.

Q What was the character of the speeches? A I would not call them is peeches; they were herneguing the multitude and trying to excite them.

Q In relation to what? A In relation to their political rights, and they were demouncing everybody round about, and telling them they must be this time in the other thing; at the distance I-was from the meeting I could not distinctly understand; the only ones I understood were Dr. Dostie and Mr. dienderson, for they spoke very lond.

Q Did they make any referance to the consention that was to assemble on the following Monday? A Yes, sir; I remember Dr. Dostie called upon them, as they were going to meet in that hall on the following Monday; to come armed, to come prepared to fight seed vote, to vote and fight; I could only understand persions of the speech; then there would be personn in a lower tone which I could not understand; this was between see and alteren o'clock at night.

Q What himst of effect did that kind of exhertation have upon the multitude? A Screaming and yelling.

Q Did Mr. Henderson siter anything of that description? A I cannot may; I understood Dr. Dostie very well; I heard one my that every man, every woman and every child in New Orleans was a rebel and ought to be hung; one speaker—I think it was Dr. Dostie—I heard say that the stones of the-circuits of New Orleans van the speeche made on the Priday preceding the meeting of the convention; on that night a meeting was beld opposite the Mechanical Institute, in the street, a platform had been erected, and speakers advised the sucrous to insist upon their rights, and if they did not get them, to make the street may in the proper of the multitude of the negroes were secured.

Q What kind of a

Early and the company of the control of the company of the company

the discretion of the conquering party, by confederated rebellion and by the fact of victory. The conquered country remains within the power of the United States, to be held according to law until the safety of the republic shall be assured.

Until such time as Congress shall act and the political states shell be in full communion with the United States, the government of the state, however established, must for the necessity of the case be temporary, incheste and incompiler.

state shall be in full continuation with the United States, the government of the state, however established, must for the necessity of the case be temporary, inchosite and incomplete.

By act of the nation's Congress such government may be recognized, confirmed and sanctioned, or it may be disapprosed and set aside as the safety of the nation shall require.

Within Louisiana civil government has been organized and a constitution framed as herein set forth.

The military authority of the United States virtually controls the State at this time, and it must control ontil such civil government is established and such constitution ordained by the people of Louisiana as shall assure safety to the republic and receive the legislative sanction of the Congress of the United States.

These results billow of necessary from the fact of successful war. They are the fruits of victory. Without them the war on the part of the United States has been to this extent, waged in varm; that white victory has crowned the valor of our armics our government would be left powerless either to impose terms of peace or provide against rebellion or attempted secession in the future.

These results would not follow if the rebellion had been insurrection merely, and not civil way. But the Congress of the United States for four year legislated in view of war, and our soldiers gave themselves to service 'during the war.' If, then, it was way, victory has disclosed the rights and the powers whigh the highest considerations of duty compet us to use. But the war was conducted by the United States paramate to powers recognized by the constitution, to prevent seconds and to preserve the Union. The rebellion one of the United States are the war was conducted on the part of the government. But we would not use the power which victory has given, as might well be done if Louisiana had not been before the rebellion one of the United States and the demand of the constitution itself.

Units a loyal State of Louisiana such a constitution must be ordained an

MINORITY REPORT

WASHINITER, Feb. 11, 1867.
Representative B. M. Boyer, of Pennsylvania who WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1867. dissents from the conclusions of his colleagues, says that the avowed object of the convention was an amendment of the existing constitution of Louisians in such a man-ner as to secure their party the absolute control of the

of the existing constitution of Louisians in such a manner as to secure their party the absolute control of the offices in the State, negro suffrage and the disfranchiesment of a sufficient number of those who had been connected with the late rebellion. These were the leading measures by which the desired ascendency was to be obtained.

Mr. Boyer proceeds to show the illegality of the convention, saying, the government which was in force in Louisians unday the constitution of 1864, was on the 30th of July, 1866, even from the radical standpoint, by the acquireconce and the consent of Congress, a State de jurs as well as a government of facts, and binding as such upon all persons within its jurisdiction.

The conventionists counted upon Congressional conperation under ordinary circumstances. A small body of men assembling for the purpose of changing the government of a state, with so little color of law, might be treated as a farmless body, and be regarded as entitled to but listle public notice. But in the case the times and circumstances were extraordinary and well calculated to excite serious apprehensions. A Judge of the State encouraged is. It was given out that Congress had been consulted and would lend the Governor of the State encouraged is. It was given out that Congress had been consulted and would lend the sevietance. Preceding the action of the convention, Judge Howell proceeding the convention to consult in person with the lead-

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